FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[DAILY GLEANER 31 Jan]

RELATIONS WITH U.S. TO HAVE NEW 'KEYNOTE'

FY020133 Buenos Aires Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0011 GMT 2 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Argentine-U.S. relations were the subject of several meetings held yesterday at the highest official level. Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor briefed President Videla on the subject. Earlier, Pastor had met at San Martin Palace with U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro, who told the press that the meeting was prompted by the visit of President Carter's envoy [Gen Andrew Jackson Goopaster] and that, therefore, "you will see me around the Foreign Ministry often." Pastor also met with Jorge Aja Espil, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, to whom he imparted instructions on the new keynote [tonica] that will prevail in U.S.-Argentine relations.

FARMERS, SOVIETS PLEASED WITH GRAIN DEAL

Soviets Term Visit 'Positive'

FY012342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (AFP)--Members of the Soviet trade mission charged with purchasing cereal grains regard the results of their 4-day visit to Argentina, which ended today, as "very positive." The representatives of the Soviet enterprise Exportkheb--charged with purchasing cereal grains abroad--will travel to Brazil today to conclude soybean purchases, after having made large purchases of corn here, sources in the agricultural sector have reported.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that they contracted for the purchase of 2 million tons of corn, which would mean a 100-percent increase over the amount the Soviet Union purchased from Argentina in 1979. It has been reported that this amount of corn accounts for 50 percent of the total corn harvested in Argentina this season that is available for export, which according to reliable sources is on the order to 4 million tons.

Despite the secrecy maintained by the members of the Soviet delegation, it has been reported that they held meetings regarded as very positive with representatives of the Argentine Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives (FACA), which is made up of small and medium producers. The agreements which the Soviet mission reportedly concluded with the Argentine enterprise Sesetru, a leading exporter of raw food materials, are equally positive.

ACA Cites 'Favorable Prospects'

FY020004 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2338 GMT 1 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA)--The Association of Argentine Cooperatives (ACA) reported tonight that after a meeting between its directors and the members of the Soviet trade mission that is visiting the country, "the bases of very important trade agreements have been cemented" for the future sale of grain to the Soviet Union. A press communique signed by Felipe Rodolfo Arella, public relations officer of the ACA, adds that as a result of this meeting, "very favorable prospects have opened for the placing of Argentine grains on a market that has great purchasing possibilities, which will permit the ACA to directly supply, without intermediaries, the millions of consumers of the Soviet Union."

SOYBEAN SALES TO SOVIET UNION MAY INCREASE

PY012356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Feb (AFP)--Brazil will probably augment its sales of soybeans to the Soviet Union during the visit to Rio de Janeiro of Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Director Alexandr Naumov, government spokesmen revealed here today. The same spokesmen stated that Brazil is not planning to take advantage of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union to expand its trade with that country and noted that Brazil has told the United States that its trade relations with the Soviet Union will continue to be "normal." The government's sources stressed that soybean sales to the USSR will not be increased "extraordinarily."

Soviet Grain Mission To Arrive

PY011857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Feb (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, today told AFP that Alexandr Naumov, Soviet expert in grain and soybean procurement is expected in Brazil. Naumov is deputy director of foreign trade of the Soviet enterprise Eksportkhleb.

Argentine newspapers announced today that the Eksportkhleb mission, which is currently in Argentina, will probably go to Brazil. According to observers, the mission seems to be following in the wake of Gen Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, President Jimmy Carter's special envoy, who spent several days in Buenos Aires and Brasilia. Naumov will contact private Brazilian firms about soybeans and sugar but will not hold any official talks, the spokesman said. He added that the Soviet expert will arrive in Rio de Janeiro at 2000 today from Buenos Aires.

GRAIN DEALERS ASSESS SOYBEAN HARVEST, MARKET

PY020204 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 80 p 24 PY

[Summary] Brazilian grain dealers have reported that drought in soybean-producing areas in Argentina will reduce the initially predicted harvest of 5 or 5.5 million tons to something on the order of 4 million tons. Argentina will export more soybeans than Brazil this year, but these exports will be reduced from an expected 3.5 or 4 million tons to approximately 2.5 million tons. Two months before the harvest, Argentina has already sold at least 1 million tons. The same dealers believe that the Soviet Union will probably not buy more than 1 or 1.2 million tons of soybeans on the international market to compensate for the quantity of this grain that would have been supplied by the United States were it not for the embargo. Brazil and Argentina will be in a position to meet the Soviet need with their combined exportable surplus.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY WILL BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

PA012315 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, Feb. 1 (AFP)--Brazil probably will not participate in the summer Olympics in Moscow, sources close to the government said today, adding that Argentina also favored the U.S.-sponsored boycott of the Moscow games. If the reports are correct, four South American countries, including Chile and Paraguay, have decided to boycott the [words indistinct] games. The chairman of the Brazilian Olympic Committee was in Lake Placid, site of the winter games beginning Feb. 13, and members of the committee would not comment on the matter.

CUBILLOS VOICES CONCERN OVER APGHANISTAN SITUATION

PY011825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1034 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Jan (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Chilean Government is "openly concerned" over the situation in Afghanistan, and it believes that world peace is threatened by the events in that country.

After stating that "everything necessary will be done to help solve the conflict," Foreign Minister Cubillos added that the government is openly cooperating with the cause of peace and respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of the peoples.

At the same time, Minister Cubillos recalled the remarks of President Augusto Pinochet and stressed that the decision against participating in the Olympic games in the Soviet Union was absolutely logical, and he stated that there is no confusing a political situation with one related purely to sports.

Views Other Topics

PY011434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos yesterday disclosed that President Pinochet has officially invited Pope John Paul II to visit Chile. Cubillos also stated that information regarding President Pinochet's visit to Southeast Asia will be released in the next few weeks. Cubillos also expressed his satisfaction regarding the normalization of Chilean-British diplomatic relations.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The appointment of jurist Miguel Alex Schweitzer as Chilean ambassador to London has been officially announced. At the same time, the appointment of John More Heath as British ambassador to Chile has been approved. We regard this information as very important, since it indicates the normalization of relations with Great Britain. [end recording]

EL TENIENTE COPPER MINE STRIKE ENDS

PY011438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text] The strike at El Teniente mine was lifted last night. The 10,157 miners managed to resolve the conflict affecting the El Teniente division of the Chilean Copper Confederation (CODELCO).

Negotiations to solve the problem started on Wednesday afternoon when the leaders of this division requested the negotiating committee to resume talks. The eight unions of the area had held a special meeting in the afternoon and reached an agreement with their leaders. At the same time, representatives of the Calestone industrial union held several meetings, reaching an agreement just after 2100.

The workers authorized their union leaders to handle the conflict on the basis of a number of conditions, most of which were favorably accepted. The leaders reported a resolution of the El Teniente conflict late yesterday.

BRIEFS

1979 WINE EXPORTS--Chile exported $21.5 million worth of wine in 1979, 131.8 percent more than in the previous year. The main buyers were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the United States, Venezuela and Canada. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY]

ROLDOS VOWS TO DEFEND CONSTITUTION WITH HIS LIFE

PA311258 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0102 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by President Roldos on national radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] Ecuadorean people, my fellow citizens: The circumstances we have experienced and are still experiencing here require that we all think things over and also, Ecuadoreans, that firm action be taken so violence will not happen again and we can live in peace and order in Ecuador, rooted in the principal value, which is justice. I think it is necessary to meditate on everything that has happened in the past few weeks, but it is also necessary to place the current administration in its historic perspective.

This administration respects ideological pluralism. But what is happening in our country? Efforts are being made to import the struggle that other peoples have been through in other parts of America. The extreme radicals want to bring up a dilemma which is not a dilemma of the Ecuadorean people.

We do not want the government's broad-minded respect to be confused with tolerance of sedition by a few. Now allow me, Ecuadoreans, to cite a fact. The extreme leftwing in practice has been the handmaid of the reactionary groups. Rabble-rousing, rioting and terrorism have been the justification for the extreme rightwing reactionaries to advocate forceful totalitarian regimes under which public liberties are crushed and human rights are violated. I do not want this for my country. I do not want any kind of totalitarian regime in Ecuador, and that is why I have said that I have been extremely tolerant, respectful of public liberties and [word indistinct]. But let no one confuse freedom for license, autonomy for impunity or tolerance for softness.

With the law in hand, we will not allow any sort of disrespect, not permit chaos and rabble-rousing to take root in Ecuador. The past few weeks have been very difficult. With an aching heart, I have to tell you, Ecuadoreans, that the deaths of two young Ecuadorean students are something that the administration cannot allow. [words indistinct] lack of forethought and violence have no historic justification.

Therefore, when the pay raise--which along with a number of factors has its importance within our economy--is taken as a fuss and certain people are used to speculate on the hunger and needs of the people, the government takes action. What is the reply of part of the country? It is not to support the government that deals with speculators with a hard hand, that fines them and puts them in jauil, but it is to go out into the streets and incite the youths to make demands of the populist government.

Paradox of paradoxes: Young Ecuadoreans attacking the government of the Ecuadorean people. Why? Because it fights speculators. Because within its limitations--and you know the limitations the government has had--it fights speculators. They take each other by the hand to keep the government from taking action, but what is harder to accept is that they goad young Ecuadoreans on, and that goading [words indistinct] the tragic toll of two lives. I urge Ecuadorean teachers, my fellow teachers, to think deeply about the scope of their actions and conduct.

I tell you, Ecuadoreans, that I am not prone to dramatize. I have never resorted to dramatizing things. Tonight I am speaking with a vehement spirit and with the profound emotion I feel about what has happened in my country. And so I tell you, honestly and categorically, that they will have to go over the body of the president of the republic before upsetting constitutional rule or stopping the course of democracy here. Those who stage and promote strikes, rabble-rousers, are going to be legally put in jail.

We are not preventing demonstrations. Anyone who wants to stage a demonstration, of whatever political stripe, can resort to the legal means to secure permission, but must also take responsibility for the demonstrations. I will grant and will allow, as I have in the past, any demonstration to be staged without any obstacle, but I also tell you that I am not going to allow contempt for the authorities, the authorities that the people chose and who should rule the nation, or that a clique that did not even represent 4 percent of the electorate should impose the path of violence on the nation. We will never follow that course.

We have proposed a code of conduct to the Andean Group countries because we want to prove with deeds that we defend human rights. We do not want to have an international image that is different from our domestic image. We want to prove that this administration is capable of proving what it preaches with deeds, and during the meeting of presidents of the Bolivarian nations that will be held in Riobamba in September--a meeting to which all the presidents of the Bolivarian countries and the Costa Rican president have initially agreed to attend--we want to show America that Ecuador is a pioneer democratic country.

Our OAS stand and our long-standing defense of the principle of nonintervention show that this is a government that defends its principles. Then why the escalation of false charges against the national government? I have provided for the necessary involvement of the people because we want our democracy to be not just a representative democracy but a participatory democracy, and workers shall be represented on all the bodies they are entitled to by law. I have decided that business, the agricultural chambers and the peasant communities will be represented on the Higher Agriculture and Livestock Council and the national committees on staples. I have also decided that youths should play a role in the literacy campaign.

Staples will not be scarce here because if it is necessary to import them, the government will do so. The Ecuadorean people will have enough supply at reasonable prices. This is not an administration that has its back turned to the people.

I have learned with enormous indignation of charges of human rights violations. I ordered the most thorough investigation. I hope the investigations will not [words indistinct]. I want results from those investigations, but we are not going to rest with that; we also want to determine how much truth there is in some people who have tried to discredit this populist government, because I will not put up with that--I will not put up with that, Ecuadoreans.

This is a good country. This is a country of free and independent men, but a country where there is no place for perversity or hatred, and there never will be. Ecuadoreans, you placed the reins of the nation in my hands. Rest assured that these hands will never tremble, as they have never trembled before, in leading the nation along the course of justice, freedom and democracy.

Addresses Rally

PA031950 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has warned his political opponents that he will not permit democracy to be endangered and that he will act harshly against insurgents.

The chief of state participated in a rally this afternoon organized by a people's committee which expressed total support for his government's actions and offered to defend the constitutional democracy endangered in recent days by acts of violence in the country. The government claims these acts were directed by the extreme left and extreme right.

The chief of state admitted that errors have been committed during his 6-month administration. He criticized certain officials who have not been responsive to popular demands. This, he added, will be corrected.

The president told participants there is a goal to be defended--democracy. "A democracy which we have not yet fully enjoyed," Roldos said. He noted that Ecuador has only been on the constitutional path since 10 August. He emphasized that this government respects freedom and ideological pluralism and condemns all attacks on freedom of thought.

The president expressed opposition to an attempt by any official to confiscate magazines or books published in Cuba. It is not proper for books or magazines of any ideology or trend of thought to be removed from circulation, he said emphatically. He added: This will not occur again under my government.

Apparently, Roldos said, there are forces which seek to distort the image of this government--internal and external forces that seek to discredit this government's popular base. An analysis of events in these first months, the president said, reveals the tragic situation of two dead students, imprisonments, events related to the seizure of installations and this, he said, can never be my government's guideline. I reject those attitudes, he added.

However, the president noted the need to vigorously defend democracy to prevent violence from taking root in this country as it has in other countries on the continent. "That spectre," he said, "has no place in Ecuador, since our people have shown that they have a deep love of peace, justice and freedom."

He urged his opponents to sow not hatred, but rather social justice. He urged students to be loyal to a government which has emerged from the people. The president said he respects all political parties and will give them all shelter within the law. But, he said, I will not allow positions that are outside the law. Those who want sedition will be lawfully jailed, he said.

GOVERNMENT BACKS VENEZUELA IN DISPUTE WITH CUBA

PA010049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 30 Jan (AFP)--It has been reported here that Ecuador today officially supports Venezuela in its diplomatic confrontation with Cuba regarding the right of asylum.

In December and January seven Cubans, labeled as common criminals by Fidel Castro's government, took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. Venezuela maintains that the right of asylum must be respected on the island. Venezuela has cooled its relations with Cuba and has reported its position to its Andean partners (Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia).

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry was the first to reply to the Venezuelan position. Today, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco sent a communique to his Venezuelan colleague, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

Diezcanseco adhered to the Venezuelan position and expressed his hopes that the two countries will reach an agreement which will reflect Latin American principles on such serious matters.

The Colombian and Bolivian charges d'affaires here have also expressed their agreement with the Venezuelan position; while Peru, which has 12 Cuban refugees in its embassy in Havana, also supports the Venezuelan stand.

PARTIES APPROVED FOR PARTICIPATION IN MAY ELECTIONS

PY301602 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] The national elections board yesterday ordered the inscription of the workers Socialist Party [PST]; the Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution [OPRP]; the Alliance for the Leftist Unity Front, which is headed by Genaro Ledesma and includes the Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front [FOCEP]; the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] and the Socialist Revolutionary Party.

The aforementioned parties meet the conditions to run in the 18 May 1980 elections. So far 13 parties have been inscribed, including [words indistinct] parties which retain their inscription from 1978.

In yesterday's session, presided over by Ulises Montoya Manfredi, the national elections board also agreed to inscribe the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], which is headed by Armando Villanueva del Campo and includes Andres Townsend Securra and Luis Negreiros Criado.

According to (Osvaldo Porpancho O'Donnell), secretary general of the elections board, these resolutions of the national elections board will be published tomorrow in the official newspaper EL PERUANO.

VILLANUEVA ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF THWARTING ELECTIONS

PA012310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--Armando Villanueva, Peruvian Aprist Party (PAP) presidential candidate, charged here today that "the extreme rightwing is trying to thwart the transfer of power to civilians."

He explained that this objective is seen in the headline and false reports which the anti-democratic and totalitarian-leaning newspapers have published on the registration of the PAP presidential slate.

Villanueva was referring to reports of some newspapers and weeklies about clashes among PAP members during the registration of the party's presidential ticket at the National Electoral Court on Monday.

By using an insignificant incident, they are trying to give the impression that the election process is in serious danger, that terrorism has broken out in the country and that the leaders of the country's most popular party are involved in a disagreement, Villaneuva added.

All of this is as false as the kick which PAP vice presidential candidate Andres Townsend supposedly received, Villanueva stressed. What is occurring is that the reactionary right knows that the PAP's victory is a fact and that the rightwing conspiracy will not be successful.

ECONOMY-FINANCE MINISTER SIGNS ACCORD WITH HUNGARY

PY311719 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete has signed a financial accord with Hungary involving 6.25 billion soles, according to information received from Budapest. This loan will finance a number of projects in the fields of transport, education and public health, according to the sources. At the same time, Minister Silva Ruete granted Hungary a $20-million loan to purchase Peruvian-made manufactured goods. The minister will leave today for Washington, where he will carry out many activities.

PRESIDENT TO LEAVE ON VISIT TO OPEC COUNTRIES 3 FEBRUARY

PA021730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[By Marc Hutten]

[Text] Caracas, 1 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Christian Democratic President Luis Herrera Campins will begin his first important trip abroad on Sunday with a tour of several OPEC member countries. The objective of the trip has not been fully explained, leading the Social Democratic opposition to term it useless and inopportune due to the crisis provoked by events in Tehran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Despite this, Herrera Campins has insisted on making the trip and has only canceled the visit to Tehran. The official objective of the visit is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Venezuela, one of the founders of OPEC, and the other OPEC members in Africa and the Middle East.

The Venezuelan president will be accompanied by an impressive 160-member delegation which includes Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Defense Minister Luis Enrique Rangel and Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti. He will also be accompanied by Rafael Alfonso Ravard, president of the state-owned Venezuelan Petroleum Company (PETROVEN) the wives of the aforementioned officials, the president's wife and three children. They will travel aboard a DC-8, whose safety was a subject of concern until one of the engines was replaced.

Herrera Campins' schedule will be the following: Algeria from 4-6 February, Libya from 6-7 February, the United Arab Emirates until 9 February, Qatar until 11 February, Saudi Arabia until 13 February and Iraq until 14 February. On his return he will stay 2 days in Vienna, the OPEC headquarters, and one night (16-17 February) in Tenerife.

According to Arab ambassadors accredited in Caracas, Herrera Campins' official talks in the various capitals will center on three subjects: the problem of the Third World and the North-South dialog, the need for a rapprochement between Latin America and the Arab world and the Palestinian problem. Analysts have indicated here that it is probable that during his stay in Baghdad he will be pressured to authorize the opening of a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Caracas. So far Venezuela has been reluctant to do so.

According to the extreme leftist press, the sole objective of Herrera Campins' trip is to strengthen the bloc of moderate countries in OPEC--which include Venezuela and Saudi Arabia--in the face of the progressive bloc.

PRICE OF OIL TO INCREASE $2 PER BARREL

PA020354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Feb (AFP)--Venezuela announced here today a $2 increase, from $26 to $28, in its market price per barrel of oil The hike will go into effect as of 6 February and represents a graded increase from $0.30 per barrel of heavy crude at 10 api to $2 per barrel of crude at 34 api--the equivalent of Arab light crude--which will go up from $28.75 to $30.75 per barrel of 159 liters.

Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines, said the price adjustment is justified by developments in the international oil market. He added that this action should contribute to stabilizing the market, and that it will eventually create conditions for balancing the international price structure in the not-too-distant future.

During the last OPEC ministers meeting in December, it was left up to the member states to set their own oil prices because it was impossible to reach an agreement on a unified price scale.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR CUBA FOR MORE TALKS ON ASYLUM

PA032124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Feb (AFP)--Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Cesar Rondon Lovera unexpectedly left for Havana last night with instructions from his government in an attempt to resolve differences between the two countries on the right of asylum. Rondon Lovera reiterated that Venezuela does not plan a break in relations with Cuba. He said this is President Luis Herrera Campins' position.

In Cuba, Rondon Lovera will try to determine the Cuban Foreign Ministry's final position regarding Cuban Ambassador Norberto Hernandez Curbelo's absence from Caracas. The ambassador's return is pending. This situation is an indication that the two countries will maintain relations at the charge d'affaires level, at least for the time being. Rondon Lovera said that his immediate task is to resume talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in search of a solution regarding the right of asylum. The Venezuelan diplomat added that there are 9 refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana and 13 in the Peruvian Embassy.

The ambassador's trip to Havana was interpreted here as an indication of Venezuela's desire to resume a dialog. The ambassador himself repeated before leaving that it is in the interests of both governments to preserve diplomatic relations.

HERRERA CAMPINS AIRS VIEWS ON POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA011601 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1443 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[By A. J. Sanchez, VENPRES special correspondent]

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (VENPRES)--We have many people from other lands in Venezuela because this is truly a land of human hope, President Luis Herrera Campins told newsmen today when they questioned him on the issue of political asylum. This is a matter of current interest because Venezuela is now discussing with Cuba--in light of international laws--[the granting of] safe-conducts for a group of refugees in its embassy in Havana. "We have granted asylum to all political refugees from other countries who have considered their lives endangered," the chief of state said.

Herrera Campins told newsmen that "there is, fundamentally, a battle for freedom" on our continent. Thus, "achieving freedom means achieving justice, obtaining bread and winning the battle against poverty, discrimination and exploitation. If we allow the possibilities of freedom to be sacrificed, then hopes will become much dimmer," he remarked. Herrera was leaving the opening session of the sixth congress of Christian Democratic Youth of America, at which he delivered a speech expressing much more firmly his concept of the problems of freedom and justice on the continent.

A newsman asked him for his opinion on the gravity of events in El Salvador. "There is a very tense situation there," he said, voicing hopes that, "God willing," El Salvador will [words indistinct] with the reporters and clarified recent remarks he made about the (?existence of) persons interested in establishing totalitarian regimes in American countries.

"I did not say that in regard to local political leaders," he noted. He said that "undeniably there is a tendency on the continent to minimize or ignore any democratic civilian option and to simply turn the political fray into a confrontation of forces." For this reason he believes efforts are being made to transfer here what he noted in his speech, namely, "that what contemporary man has developed the most is, regretfully and unfortunately, his ability to destroy himself."

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT IN GUATEMALA

PA021634 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Feb (AFP)--The Mexican Government today vigorously condemned the incidents that occurred yesterday in the Spanish Embassy in Guatamala, which it "considered violations of the sovereignty of nations." This was conveyed to the press by Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz.

Foreign Ministry Recalls Ambassador

PA031925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1856 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (EFE)--The ambassadors of Guatemala to Mexico and of Mexico to Guatemala were recalled by their respective governments, the newspaper EXCELSIOR reported here today. The newspaper gave as the source of this information the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat but it did not give the reason for it. It is believed here that the ambassadors have been recalled by their respective countries because of the Mexican Government's disapproval of Thursday's incidents at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. Diplomatic sources said that Rafael Macedo Figueroa, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, would arrive today, while Jorge Palmieri, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, would be leaving tomorrow for Guatemala.

Parties Call for Break

PA031926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Three Mexican political parties today advocated a break in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Guatemala following the tragedy at the Spanish Embassy last week. Spokesmen for the Mexican Communist, democratic, and Popular Socialist parties today also asked that the Mexican president's scheduled trip to Guatemala and sales of Mexican oil to Guatemala be canceled. The government Institutional Revolutionary Party only went as far as to support the Mexican official condemnation of the incident. The Communist Party spokesman said Mexico should break all ties with the Guatemalan Government because these ties help to support the murderous government. His colleagues from the rightist, democratic, and the Popular Socialist parties made similar statements to newsmen.

COUNTRY TO ATTEND OLYMPICS, WILL NOT BE ALTERNATE SITE

PA031744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (EFE)--Mario Vazquez Rana, president of the Mexican Olympic Committee, said here today that Mexico will participate in the Moscow Olympics, which will be held despite the boycott and canceled only in case World War III breaks out. Vazquez Rana, who is also head of the Association of National Olympic Committees, (ACONS) said Mexico would by no means agree to be an alternate site for the Olympics. Vazquez Rana said that if the games are held elsewhere and not in the officially designated country, they would merely be international competition, but not the Olympic games. He asked ironically, "Who is Carter? Is he a member of the International Olympic Committee?"

He also said the calm shown by the Soviet Olympic Committee proves they are sure the games will be held in Moscow.

He called on the delegations of the 141 countries that make up the International Olympic Committee to respect the organization's laws and charter.

Once again he said political problems should be settled in another manner, and the Olympic games should not be involved with political, ideological, or racial interests. He said that just as the United States is against holding the games in Moscow, the USSR could very well boycott the Olympic games to be held in Los Angeles in 1984.

PRESIDENT BACKS PREFERENTIAL OIL TERMS FOR LDC'S

PA012307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has expressed support for Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo's idea that Latin American oil-producing countries should give preferential treatment to developing countries buying oil. Carazo made this suggestion to Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on January 7.

Carazo told his colleagues that efforts made by countries like Costa Rica to overcome underdevelopment have been frustrated by the continuous and marked increases in the price of oil, and by the policies followed by industrialized nations which pass on these price increases to countries which buy their manufactured goods. Carazo said, "Underdeveloped countries like Costa Rica are being attacked from two fronts: one involves the price of fuels, and the other attack comes from powerful countries which, through our countries, make up part of the losses they suffer because of increased oil prices."

Lopez Portillo replied, "I was saddened on reading your letter in which you explain the distressing struggle to obtain the fuels needed for your country's development." The Mexican president adds that, "your concern is justified and your efforts are befitting a leader who cares for the welfare of the community which elected him as its president and who personally feels his people's problems."

Lopez Portillo says that he agrees with Carazo "because we are speaking of the need to establish a new order in the exploitation, marketing, and use of natural resources whose end can clearly be predicted." Lopez says, "I identify myself with your concern. I understand your serious position and will personally discuss with Venezuelan President Herrera Campins the means to find a solution to this grave problem."

OIL, HYDROCARBONS DISCOVERED ON NORTHWEST COAST

PA021436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0522 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 31 Jan (EFE)--A large new oilfield has been located by a geological investigation ship hired by Mexican Petroleum, it was disclosed here today. Ron Bordes, a U.S. citizen and captain of the ship, the Gulf Seal, reported that the strata extends along the coast of Sinaloa and Nayarit states in northwest Mexico. He also reported traces of hydrocarbons but was unable to establish the size of the deposit.

So far, most of the oil and gas discovered in Mexico has been in the Gulf of Mexico, mainly in the southeastern part on the country, and Mazatlan is 1,100 km northwest of the capital. The hydrocarbon deposits in Mexico are estimated to be over 45 billion confirmed barrels, 40 billion unconfirmed and 200 billion potential barrels.

PRESIDENT ROYO DISCUSSES CANAL TREATY, FOREIGN TRIPS

PA012249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo granted to Televisora Nacional news correspondents Mario Velasquez, Harmodio Icaza, Luz Maria Noli and Diana Arosemena at his home in Panama City, no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Harmodio Icaza] Mr President, your letter to President Carter had a tremendous impact among Panamanians. However, apart from reporting on what is occurring in the Canal Zone, is the government going to lodge a formal protest against all violations and arbitrary interpretations taking place barely 4 months after Panama entered the Canal Zone?

[Answer] The matter is definitely not going to stop at that. We tried to explain the situation to the President of the United States in a long letter which was like the second part of our letter dated 11 July. I believe that all violations committed by the North Americans have been mentioned. These violations have been committed mainly because the board of directors has not been appointed. In fact, President Carter did appoint the board members, but this has to be submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification. In Panama things are done differently and faster. The existing situation practically makes the canal administrator a governor because he is the only one making decisions since there is no board to do it. But we have in Fernando Manfredo a good assistant administrator, who is doing all he can and a very patriotic job at that. If this mechanism does not work and the North Americans insist on incurring more violations, we are going to submit our case to the U.S. Congress, to the United Nations and to the world to demand what we consider our rights.

[Harmodio Icaza] According to the treaties there are four Panamanians on the board of directors. These Panamanians are there to speak up for our interests and to protest when these are adversely affected. However, the treaty implementation law approved by the North Americans establishes that these Panamanians must swear loyalty to the United States and this in my opinon does not conform to the aspirations of Panamanians. It is a contradiction, as they're supposed to be representing Panama's interests. Do you think these Panamanians should refuse to take the oath of loyalty to the United States?

[Answer] This issue has been solved. We are opposed to Panamanians swearing loyalty to the U.S. Government. It happened because the form indicates that Panama names its representatives and that the United States is the one that appoints them. This will be the procedure as long as they have control of the canal. However, the form is going to be changed. The North Americans are a little funny in this respect. I don't know if things are the same, but I remember that when a Panamanian went to the administration building to get a job, he had to sign a form in which he swears he will not assassinate the President of the United States or make any attempt on the life of a U.S. Congressman. I remember in 1948, after World War II, when the great Colombian author German Arciniegas arrived in New York from Europe, he was asked to swear that he would not make an attempt on the life of the President of the United States and he replied that he did not swear. This caused serious problems and he spent 5 days in jail. The Colombian ambassador had to intervene because they actually thought he did intend to assassinate President Truman.

[Mario Velasquez] Regarding the canal commission, do you think it is incompatible with the duties of the government and justice minister?

[Answer] We not only think there is no incompatibility, we think it is favorable because most duties which can cause problems fall within the functions of the Government Ministry which are the police, the Post Office, Justice Department, vigilance, Fire Department--all these services. This confirms Panama's sovereignty and confirms that Panama is ruling on cases and conflicts in what used to be the Canal Zone.

[Luz Maria Noli] For months there has been talk of a total restructuring of the government but so far nothing has happened except that the new government minister has been appointed. What has happened to the restructuring plan?

[Answer] Does restructuring a government consist only in changing a minister?

[Luz Maria Noli] To me restructuring a government implies total changes in the infrastructure and in things being done.

[Answer] We never promised to change all the ministers. Our restructuring plan is of another nature. I will tell you what it consists of. First, it consists of balancing the budget, a real austerity in expenditures. This means not buying cars, fuel rationing, not hiring more workers and other measures to which I will refer during February. This is the restructuring I was talking about. This means more efficiency and effectiveness in administrative duties. It means fulfillment of a series of goals in the short and medium term. It implies the study of a series of projects: a bridge over the canal, city transportation, a sea level canal study, solving agriculture and livestock problems, housing and financing for such projects. This is what we were referring to when we talked about restructuring the government. This is different than what is known as a cabinet crisis.

[Luz Maria Noli] Your government has been constantly talking about austerity. I distinctly remember that a few months after assuming power, you talked about strict austerity measures and you are still doing so. How then can you explain all the trips you are going to take soon?

[Answer] Very well; first, the trips I am taking are short. My trip to Costa Rica will only take 30 hours. I am leaving Friday morning and I will be back in Panama at noon Saturday. I am going to Costa Rica to sign a treaty on sea borders which will contribute to our peace with the neighbor country. I am also going to sign the agreement to make effective the promise made to Costa Rica granting the neighbor country the right of transit through the canal for a period of 25 years; this will bring us peace and brotherhood with Costa Rica. We are also going to discuss important political problems concerning Central America which also affect the economic interests of the two countries. We are going to discuss the planning program already in progress along the border. My trip to Costa Rica is a trip in which I will be working on what could mean investment and mutual development between Panama and Costa Rica as well as the saving of money.

The trip I am taking to Colombia will be on a Saturday and I will be back the next day. In both cases I have been invited by the presidents of those countries. The television audience must know that if I invite a person to dinner, I do not expect him to pay for it. The trip to Japan seems to be promising. I can't tell the people that I am traveling to these countries because it is free. No, you always spend money. However, these are expenditures which are positive, useful and beneficial to the country.

We are going to Japan on a 4- or 5-day visit beginning 22 March. I am taking this trip because relations between Panama and Japan are very promising. We are going to talk about the possibility of making a study on a sea level canal. This study will cost approximately $25 million. We are going to discuss technical aid, city transportation, agriculture and television for educational purposes which also involves millions of balboas. Imagine if the study shows that a sea level canal through Panama is possible and that it should be made. This represents a $10 billion project which would solve the unemployment problem for Panamanians for many years. These discussions involve the future of our country. That is why the president is making these trips. A letter, a written document and sometimes even a special envoy, cannot replace the personal contact carried out by a president.

[Diana Arosemena] Speaking of rights, in the past 3 months, the government has expelled newsmen from our country. As a newswoman I am deeply worried about this and I am sure that my colleagues feel the same way. Today I want to refer to the specific case of newswoman Sally Chardy, who according to reports was expelled because she quoted you as saying that the shah was not under arrest. I have two questions: Does this imply that the shah was under arrest, and that Sally Chardy lied when she said that the president said that the shah was under arrest?

[Answer] I do not like to tell a person that he is lying, that is why I would not say that she lied. Let us put it this way, she put words in my mouth which I did not say and that is a serious offense when it concerns the president of a country. I never told her whether or not the shah was under arrest. She published in the international press that I emphatically denied that the shah was under arrest. This was not true. She said that the president told her that. This is a serious charge. That is all I will say. Let us leave things as they are. She was placing at stake Panama's security and the lives of 53 hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. That is all I can say. What she did was very serious.

[Mario Velasquez] Mr President, I am going to ask you something which maybe Harmodio Icaza should have asked since he is a sports announcer: Will Panama go to the Olympic games in Moscow? What is our position regarding President Carter's request to boycott the Olympic games?

[Answer] Frankly, I am not opposed to Panama going to Moscow. This is an independent country with a neutral canal. We can condemn actions as Panama did do when the USSR invaded Afghanistan. We will always oppose any invasion of one country against another. The nonintervention principle is a Latin American principle and which every Panamanian supports. For this reason we condemn the fact that the USSR has entered Afghanistan just as we would condemn the United States entering Panama, as it has done on some occasions.

But to mix politics with sports is something else. What would this mean? That when the Olympic games are held in the United States and the Soviets are opposed to the gringos for any reason, the Soviets will not send their athletes to the United States, causing serious problems. Besides, I do not believe that all the Olympic games should be held in Greece. I think it is a marvelous idea to hold the Olympic games in different countries. What must be done is not to mingle politics with sports and that is exactly what the United States has now done. My opinion is that Panama should go to the games, but we cannot force our athletes to go. Our Olympic committee, which has plenty of independence to make decisions, will have to decide. If the committee decides in favor of going, which I hope they do, it will have all the government's support.

[Mario Velasquez] Mr President, I want to thank you on behalf of my colleagues and myself for your invitation to this first morning newscast carried by Televisora Nacional. We are very satisfied with this conversation with the president of the republic and we hope it can take place again. I don't know if you will always be available to hold this type of dialog.

[Answer] I will be glad to have you again. Thank you and good morning to the Panamanian people.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS FOLLOWING SPANISH EMBASSY INCIDENT

Spain Suspends Relations

For the official Spanish Government statement on the breaking of diplomatic relations with Guatemala, see the Spain section of the 1 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Government Denies Suspension

PA012202 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 2021 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (LATIN)--Spain has not yet informed Guatemala of the break of its diplomatic relations following the security forces' attack on the Spanish Embassy in this country, a Guatemalan Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

"As of noon today (1800 GMT) we had not yet received an official communication from Madrid," the spokesman said.

Thirty-nine persons, including militant peasants and their hostages, died in the fire at the embassy when the security forces attacked it to liberate the hostages.

The opposition Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party [DCG] issued a statement today asking for the immediate trial of the commanders of the security forces who attacked the Spanish Embassy.

The National Front Against Repression, a group of some 100 people's organizations including peasants, students and workers have also demanded immediate action by the government to try the officers responsible for the "embassy massacre."

The Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR] issued a communique today demanding the release of peasant Gregorio Yuxa, the only survivor of the fire.

Yuxa was taken yesterday in critical condition to the local hospital and later a group of armed men surreptitiously took him from the hospital to an unknown destination.

The FDCR, an organization of students and workers, has accused the Guatemalan secret police of kidnaping the peasant.

Embassy Survivor Abducted

PA011814 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Gregorio Yuja Xona [spelling as received], sole surviving peasant of the seizure yesterday of the Spanish Embassy, was kidnaped this morning from the private hospital where he was receiving treatment for the injuries and burns he suffered.

The peasant had been taken to the same private hospital as Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal y Lopez on orders of the diplomat.

Police and hospital personnel reported this morning that armed men had broken in and taken Yuja Xona to an unknown destination.

It is now known at the moment whether the armed group rescued him or kidnaped him for another reason.

Abducted Peasant Murdered

PA031720 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Gregorio Yuja Xona, the sole surviving peasant who had occupied the Spanish Embassy and was then kidnaped from the private hospital where he was being treated along with the Spanish ambassador, was found dead beside an unidentified individual.

The bodies were thrown from a speeding automobile in front of the rectory at the university campus in the southern sector of Guatemala City. Guards on duty at the San Carlos Autonomous National University reported today that they heard the motor of a vehicle traveling at high speed along the campus boulevard. Going out to investigate, they discovered the two bodies which had bullet wounds and looked as if they had been tied up for sometime. They also found posters indicating that they had been "executed as terrorists."

Yuja Xona was identified because there were still bandages on several parts of his body. They had been applied as part of the treatment for his burns and contusions.

These two bodies bring the number of victims in the past few hours to four. Gustavo Adolfo Hernandez Gonzalez, president of the Association of Medical Students, and Jesus Alberto Espana Valle, another university student, were shot to death yesterday afternoon.

Ambassador Blamed for Incident

PA020026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2144 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez today told the press that Maximo Cajal, Spanish ambassador to Guatemala, said, "Let the guerrillas come into the embassy."

The minister, responsible for the country's public order, seemed to be somehow blaming the Spanish ambassador for what occurred at the Spanish Embassy on Thursday, where an occupation carried out by peasants resulted in a massacre of 39 persons.

The version which circulated in other Guatemalan circles, most of them conservative and rightist, was that the Spanish ambassador agreed with the guerrillas and that he is solely responsible for the incident.

This version prompted the "astonishment" and protest of those close to the ambassador, who is in the hospital with serious burns on the legs, arms and face.

Persons close to Cajal this morning said that they fear for the security of the ambassador, whose room is a few meters away from the room where approximately 15 armed men this morning kidnaped the only peasant who survived the incident.

The television newscast "Aqui el Mundo" reported at noon today that the Spanish ambassador had visited the Quiche region last week and that he had reached an agreement with those who occupied the embassy later on.

Relatives of the officials killed in the Spanish Embassy and friends of the ambassador told the Spanish press at the entrance of the Herrera Llerandi Hospital, where the ambassador is hospitalized, that this version is a lie.

Maximo Cajal was depressed, tired and suffering a small crisis this morning. A doctor said that the ambassador's burns are more serious than they had originally thought.

Many leftist opposition organizations accused the police of being "the only ones responsible" for the incident at the Spanish Embassy. A climate of "tense clam" was evident here today while military vehicles were heavily patrolling the downtown sector.

Local Police Exonerated

PA031920 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said today "the people who had occupied the Spanish Embassy are responsible for the tragedy."

He said that "the police, after being called by the embassy, tried to rescue the ambassador, who was in danger as the hostage of a group of terrorists." Newsmen interviewed President Lucas Garcia briefly on the incidents at the Spanish Embassy Thursday where 39 people died while police were closing in a group of peasants and students who had occupied the embassy.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, said today that the Guatemalan Government "deeply regrets" the Spanish Government's decision to break diplomatic relations with this country. He said "events moved so swiftly on that day it was impossible to act in a more serene manner."

Meanwhile, student and labor organizations here have blamed the police for the tragedy at the Spanish Embassy. The National Confederation of Workers (CNT) said the embassy was occupied peacefully and the police violently broke into the embassy. The CNT has condemned the incident, which it calls a "massacre", and asked workers groups throughout the country to express their solidarity.

The Democratic Front Against Repression (FDC) has issued a public declaration claiming that the peasants from El Quiche Province occupied the embassy to make it known domestically and internationally that they are being "repressed by government agents." The FDC says the Guatemalan police have violated international law by storming the embassy. "The FDC condemns this action which has resulted in a new massacre and calls on the Guatemalan people to protest by all available means."

Clash at Victims' Funeral

PA022353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The joint funeral of the Spanish Embassy occupants, killed Thursday, today provoked rioting which caused three more deaths.

The funeral scheduled for this afternoon by the "National Front Against Repression," which unites various groups in opposition to the government, resulted in the gathering of a large number of university students, labor union members and relatives of the deceased.

The area around the former university meeting hall was under strong vigilance by the police who were distributed around the premises, precisely to keep the unrest among those present from becoming "an antigovernment demonstration."

When the bodies of 25 of the embassy occupants, including the head of the group, law school student Sonia Magali Welches Valdez and the nun, Maria Ramirez Anay, left the place of vigil, the first incident, which had been expected since this morning, took place.

The police used tear gas to disperse the funeral cortege, and according to reports, there was shooting from an unidentified source.

The Guatemalan Red Cross, which was also present as a precautionary measure, reported that three persons were killed and several others wounded, including one of the Red Cross members, and that others showed signs of asphyxiation from tear gas. The bodies, which should have been buried this afternoon, were taken back to the university campus in the western sector of Guatemala City's Zone 1.

Reaction to Relations Break

PA021431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0228 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Through Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, the Government of Guatemala "deeply regretted" the Spanish decision to sever relations which was relayed to the Guatemalan ambassador in Madrid.

"We respect the decision of the Spanish Government, which has not yet been communicated to the president of the republic, (Gen Romeo Lucas), but we regret it deeply," the Guatemalan foreign minister told several representatives of the Spanish press.

He added: We hope that time and the events that may shed light on the tragic incidents will be sufficient to allow the friendship between our nations, brothers in blood and culture, to return to normal.

The foreign minister admitted that the police had acted "hastily" in entering the Spanish Embassy and read an official government document which, he said, he had already placed in the hands of Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations Marcelino Oreja and in which this "hastiness" is also admitted.

When asked about the charges made by several representatives of the media against Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajav, who is charged with being a "communist" and blamed for the tragedy in his embassy because of being "in agreement with the kidnapers," the foreign minister said his government has made no charges against the Spanish ambassador.

He explained that his Spanish colleague Marcelino Oreja had called him by telephone when the embassy was in the hands of the peasants and asked him to withdraw the police forces around it.

"I offered to do whatever was possible and I talked with the Ministry of Government and relayed the wishes of Minister Oreja. However, the events occurred in such a way that this was not possible," he stated.

When queried regarding the possibility that Guatemala may take measures in reply to the severing of relations, the foreign minister said that "undoubtedly, we will have to acknowledge receipt of this fact, which we regret deeply."

On his part, the legal adviser of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry, Luis Aycinena Salazar, told ACAN-EFE that Guatemala had attempted to prevent the break in every possible way but that regrettably, it had occurred. Anyway we attempted to satisfy all of Spain's requests by making a thorough investigation, establishing responsibilities, punishing the guilty and offering excuses. "Everyone makes mistakes," he concluded.

The Spanish break of relations was highlighted by the Guatemalan press. Many of the media reacted by regretting the incident and even criticizing it. The daily EL IMPARCIAL, dean of the nation's press, regrets the Spanish decision had been so "hasty." It affirmed that Spain should at least have waited for the results of an investigation. But many independent and leftist organisations, among them those opposed to the government of Gen Romeo Lucas, welcomed the Spanish break and termed the measure a "hard blow" for the regime.

Minister Promises Probe

LD031720 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes has promised Pedro Bermejo, the special envoy of the Spanish Government, that his country will investigate the tragic events last Thursday in the Spanish Embassy, and punish the guilty. According to the report circulated by EFE news agency, the statement from the Guatemalan foreign minister seems to foreshadow a prompt reestablishment of relations between Spain and Guatemala when the investigation is carried out and those responsible for the massacre are punished.

Spain Agrees to Talks

LD031212 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Joaquin Tagar dispatch from Guatemala]

[Excerpt] Pedro Bermejo, director general of the Ibero-American Department, spoke with Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs Castillo Valdes yesterday. The Spanish official expressed his protest at the tendentious reports about Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal in several of this country's news organizations. The meeting was tense and the director general of the Ibero-American Department let the Guatemalan Government know that Spain demanded total clarification of the facts and the appropriate punishment of those responsible as a prior condition to speaking about the possible reestablishment of relations between the two countries.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. CONGRESS' TABLING OF LOAN

PA012011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 1 Feb (AFP)--The U.S. Congress decision to suspend studies indefinitely on a $75-million loan to Nicaragua has caused surprise in official circles here and unleashed a number of conjectures today in various parts of the country regarding possible reasons for the decision.

While several members of the Sandinist government consulted by this agency refused to comment on this tabling of the loan action, other political circles pointed out that U.S. aid may be indefinitely bogged down due to insurmountable congressional opposition to President Jimmy Carter's efforts.

The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction regards this loan as decisive for implementation of the 1980 economic reactivation program.

According to unofficial sources, certain U.S. Congress sectors are determined to reject the aid proposal because of Nicaragua's abstention on the UN vote condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A note recently sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Government in connection with the dispute with Colombia over the Caribbean cays, in which the Sandinist government uses strong language against theUnited States, might represent another obstacle to the loan, it is thought here.

Finally, the Nicaraguan Government's decision not to join the Olympic boycott against Moscow, promoted by the Carter administration, might constitute a third roadblock.

LA PRENSA PUBLISHES D'ESCOTO NOTE TO VANCE ON CAYS

PA012320 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 80 p 1 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry revealed yesterday a note sent to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asking the U.S. Government not to ratify the treaty which it signed with Colombia on September 1972 in regards to some cays. The Foreign Ministry note reads as follows:

Mr Secretary of State:

I am addressing Your Excellency with regard to the serious problem presented by the "treaty between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the United States of America, regarding the solution of the Quitasuenos, Roncador and Serrano," cays which are Nicaraguan by history, geography and international law. This treaty was signed in Bogota on 8 September 1972.

As Your Excellency well knows, on 30 April 1852, the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty by which Nicaragua lost a large part of its national territory.

Unfortunately, Excellency, 120 years after this treaty, which is absolutely detrimental to Nicaraguan sovereignty, the United States subscribes to another treaty by which it promotes another dismembering of Nicaraguan territory, as occurred in 1852, 1914 and 1928, in an attitude which can be described only as a serious offense against Nicaragua.

Your Excellency: Considering that the ratification of the 8 September 1972 treaty is pending, we believe that the Congress and the U.S. people should know the abuse of power it involves and that its ratification will be considered a hostile action by your government against the people of Nicaragua.

We trust that justice will prevail once more and the U.S. Government, within the framework of a new policy toward Latin America, will use this historic opportunity to redress a small part of the damage which 70 years of intervention have caused this country.

Considering the mutual desire to maintain and improve relations between our two nations, I hereby offer Your Excellency expressions of the highest and distinguished esteem.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister.

RESIGNING ENVOY TO CUBA COMPLAINS OF 'NEGLECT'

PA021710 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Feb (AFP)--Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Carlos Rojas Ubeda has indicated that his resignation--which was announced on Wednesday--is due to his discontent over the way that a representative of the Sandinist front has been treated. In an exclusive interview with AFP in Havana, Carlos Rojas, at 21 one of the youngest ambassadors in the world, complained about the neglect he experienced during his stay in Cuba. Rojas confirmed that he will be replaced by his uncle, Manuel Andara Ubeda, until now in charge of Central American affairs in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

Considering himself first a militant of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and a diplomat second, Rojas, who was twice wounded during the FSLN battles against the Somozist army, stressed his revolutionary dignity and principles. Explaining his irrevocable decision to resign, Carlos Rojas emphasized the lack of cooperation of some Cuban officials in charge of helping him in his tasks. If Fidel or the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba had known about this neglect, such difficulties would not have occurred, he added. Rojas also indicated that there was also neglect from members of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the attention due to this important embassy. Five months after arriving in Cuba, the diplomat continues to live in a room of the Havana Libre Hotel and he does not have a telephone, automobile, office or residence. Those problems would not have existed, Rojas said, if the FSLN Directorate had known of the Nicaraguan Government's responsibility in what has occurred. Referring to the Cuban revolution which, according to him, has "the greatest of commitments," the young diplomat added that 21 years after its victory, along with its many successes and failures, there are individuals who are not precisely worthy examples of Commanders Camilo Cienfuegos and Che Guevara.

Instead of positively projecting this already institutionalized revolution, those men are perhaps using it to consolidate their own positions rather than the revolution itself.

He then praised President Fidel Castro, indicating that as a revolutionary and a young person, he has faith that the Cuban revolution, its people and their struggle will not be sullied by those black spots.

Carlos Rojas stressed that in the Directorate of the party of the Cuban revolution men like Fidel and Raul Castro (minister of the armed forces and number two of the regime) truly know how to combine leading the revolution through the scientific method of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary and ideological spirit. This has allowed them to continue to push, along with the mass organizations and the people, those elements which must be fought as a constant task of any revolution.

The diplomat also referred to the excellent state of relations between Nicaragua and Cuba which is providing health and educational aid by sending 1,200 teachers and 200 doctors to Nicaragua.

Carlos Rojas will return to Managua next week after a few days of rest in Varadero, a beautiful beach east of Havana. His successor and uncle, Manuel Andara, spent 25 years in exile in Mexico. In recent years he has made a number of trips abroad as an FSLN sympathizer to strengthen international solidarity with the FSLN.

GUATEMALAN 'FASCIST' REGIME CONTINUES REPRESSION

PA011305 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It has been charged frequently that Guatemala's fascist regime has ordered its paramilitary groups to assassinate leftist politicians in order to keep them out of the 1982 general elections. The extreme right is thus seeking to lessen the opposition's chances of victory while itself avoiding the need to resort again to the scandalous frauds it imposed in the 1974 and 1978 elections.

Last week members of a paramilitary band shot Abraham Ruben Ixcampari in Guatemala City. Ixcampari was leader of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR], a political party of social democratic leanings. Such incidents are not new in Guatemala. In 1979, a year in which over 3,000 people were killed in that country, extreme rightists also killed top FUR leader Manuel Colom Argueta as well as Alberto Fuentes Mohr, leader of the Authentic Revolutionarmy Party's leftist faction.

As the New York TIMES admitted a few days ago, the repressive policy of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's dictatorial regime leaves no alternative to many opposition politicians than to expect a shot in the back, leave the country or go underground.

Although Kjell Eugenio Laugerud's regime implemented a few reformist measures and carried out numerous demagogic maneuvers that included incipient tolerance of popular organizations, Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's tyranny--encouraged by Washington's undisguised support in all areas--immediately launched a repressive escalation aimed not only at the guerrilla organizations but at the leftist parties and the student, labor and peasant organizations as well. Those moderate politicians who voiced opposition to the dictatorship have not escaped fascist repression either, as shown by the assassinations of Ixcampari, Colom Argueta and Fuentes Mohr.

According to reports by special international organizations, under the regime of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, who has been misgoverning the country since 1978, more than 5,000 Guatemalans have been killed, fascist paramilitary organizations have proliferated and the exercise of power has led to corruption in the government, venality in the armed forces and voracity among the economically dominant class.

World repudiation of the Guatemalan tyranny increases daily. Since the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz' progressive government in 1954, an ongoing massacre, which has cost the lives of more than 73,000 people, has been taking place in that country.

That repudiation is also evident in the international press. The positions held by Guatemala's extreme right, the French LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE affirms in a recent article, have become prevalent among the dominant classes and groups, and this in turn has determined a style of governing characterized by maintenance of the oppressive structures of the big landowners geared toward agricultural exports and underdeveloped industrialization based on the exploitation of four-fifths of the working class. This style of governing is also characterized by the cultural oppression of Indians, harassment of any reputable popular organization, the hesitancy of the powerful to share their power and their intransigence in the face of the legal opposition parties, which it beheads by assassinating their leaders or controlling them through bribery, threats and other equally repulsive practices.

The history of repression and terror, of invasions, massacres, coups and frauds in Guatemala, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE stresses, has not prevented the people from maturing and, in the course of the struggle, gradually building their own integration and identity to confront their alltime enemies once and for all.

Spanish Embassy Attack Denounced

PA021454 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again the Guatemalan tyranny has shown its repressive and criminal nature. Thursday's events at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City clearly show that the repressive forces of that Central American country impudently violate human rights and international law. The toll of 39 deaths left by the violent and illegal intervention of the Guatemalan police is a serious charge against the tyranny headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. The 32 Guatemalan peasants, 2 political leaders and 5 Spanish diplomats killed by the tyranny's repressive forces in the embassy are added to the endless list of people killed in Guatemala, where the regime rules by the law of the jungle.

The Guatemalan peasants had peacefully occupied the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City to seek support for an end to government repression in rural areas, particularly in El Quiche Department where hundreds of citizens have been killed by the repressive forces and members of the paramilitary gangs organized by the tyranny.

Although the talks between the peasants and the diplomats were taking place peacefully and a reasonable understanding was about to be reached--as Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal has stated--the police forces stormed the embassy, killing 39 persons. If anyone had any doubts about the charges made by the peasants regarding the repressive and criminal character of the police, the action at the Spanish Embassy fully confirms that the Guatemalan policemen do not respect human rights.

According to repeated charges by revolutionary and progressive organizations of Guatemala and several international organizations, more than 70,000 people have been killed in Guatemala since mercenary troops--armed, organized and financed by the U.S. imperialists--overthrew the popular government of President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. The tyrannical regimes which have been installed since then have not only unleashed a brutal official repression against the people but have also organized and armed many fascist gangs which have committed the most horrible crimes with absolute impunity. The killings at the Spanish Embassy are no exception to the way that the tyranny's repressive forces act. Similar slaughters have been committed throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas where thousands of peasants, often entire families, have been killed by the police, army and paramilitary gangs.

Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal described the Guatemalan policemen as beasts. He was able to save himself by jumping from the second floor of the embassy, which was invaded and set on fire by the regime's repressive forces. One cannot forget that this regime of crime and terror, as those of Chile, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay and other countries of our America, has been sponsored by the U.S. imperialists who now proclaim to be defenders of human rights.

UN ENVOY SCORES BRITISH 'VIOLATIONS' OF RHODESIAN PACT

FL011125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] On behalf of the nonalined countries, Cuba yesterday denounced before the UN Security Council Great Britain's violations of the London agreements on the independence of Zimbabwe. Fulfilling a mandate assigned Wednesday by the nonalined countries coordinating bureau, Raul Roa Kouri, chairman of that bureau and Cuban representative to the United Nations, spoke at the UN Security Council meeting requested by the African countries to examine the situation in Zimbabwe.

Roa Kouri emphasized that for the nonalined countries and, in fact, for the overwhelming majority of the international community, Zimbabwe's fight to real independence and sovereignty is a question of principles. He said the British governor in Rhodesia, Lord Christopher Soames, has committed serious violations of the agreements--endangering the future of the agreements themselves--by allowing the Smith-Muzorewa troops and their auxiliary forces to murder and repress the sympathizers of the Patriotic Front inoread of confining them to their barracks.

Our ambassador to the United Nations asked if the real motive of those who are obstructing implementation of the agreements is a deliberate maneuver to undermine the real independence of Zimbabwe.

Roa Kouri expressed the nonalined countries' firm support for the demands of the liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) among which the salient ones are that the British Government implement the agreements, confine the Rhodesian troops and auxiliary forces to barracks, release the political prisoners, allow exiles to return home and insure the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops.

For its part, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe demanded before the Security Council the immediate withdrawal, under international supervision, of the South African troops that have infiltrated southern Rhodesia. The representative of the Patriotic Front, (Siribaci Kangay), spoke before the Security Council, warning that if the British Government requires more troops to maintain law and order in Zimbabwe, it simply should request them from the forces of the British Commonwealth of nations.

Meanwhile, Zambian Ambassador Paul Lusaka also spoke during the debate and warned Great Britain that the international community will not allow the people of Zimbabwe to be deprived of their rights to genuine independence.

NONALINED MOVEMENT 'CONCERNED' ABOUT RHODESIA

FL012114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2037 GMT 1 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries have expressed to the president of the UN Security Council their concern over the deterioration of the situation in Rhodesia and Great Britain's violations of the London accords. A letter sent by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, chairman of the group of nonalined countries before the United Nations, to UN Security Council President Jacques Leprette conveys that concern.

The text of the letter, which was sent by order of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau, notes the firm support of the nonalined to the initiatives of the African countries to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to study the situation in Zimbabwe. The letter reiterates that the nonalined countries support the independence of Zimbabwe and the just cause being led by the Patriotic Front.

FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL020155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba and the USSR this afternoon signed a fishing cooperation protocol which includes the main points of the 11th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet mixed commission in that field. Aldo Margolles and (Georgiy V. Mishelkov), Cuban vice minister of the fishing industry and director of the USSR Fishing Industry Ministry, respectively, signed the documents which will govern cooperation during 1980.

In a speech, Vice Minister Margolles stated that Cuba has always had the understanding and support of the Soviet brothers since the first protocol was signed in 1962 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. For his part, the Soviet representative noted the successes of the Cuban fishing industry and its future development. The protocol includes, among many topics, the training of cadres and cooperation in the high seas.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE SURROUND U.S. EMBASSY ON ARRIVAL OF GENERAL

PA011837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1708 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Feb (EFE)--The "black helmets" riot police have surrounded the U.S. Embassy here as a measure of protection against any leftist protest over the presence here of Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer of the U.S. Army.

The captain commanding the police contingent of over 100 men said he did not know why the measure had been adopted and that he was only following orders.

Although no demonstrations have been staged in the capital, the leftist parties have expressed their opposition to "General Scheitzer's meddling" in the media. Schweitzer is the U.S. Army's director of strategy, plans and policies.

Schweitzer said he has come to the Dominican Republic to offer the government and armed forces all the aid necessary to curb the advance of communism, "including weapons if necessary."

Opposition Protests Aid Offers

PA032203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1451 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Feb (EFE)--The "Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union" today claimed that U.S. Maj Gen Robert Schweitzer has come to offer the Dominican Government a military base in Samana.

The union's leader, Franklyn Franco, said the general is here to press for permission to install the base on the eastern tip of the island off the coast of Puerto Rico.

Franco has called on all leftist organizations to protest the general's presence here. His visit was scheduled to end today, but has been extended until Tuesday.

Schweitzer, in statements which have caused an uproar, has offered military, political and economic aid to confront a possible communist offensive. This is in light of the increased Soviet presence in the Caribbean, and the problems the United States is facing in Iran and the Persian Gulf.

Gen Rafael Adrian Valdez Hilario, secretary of state for the armed forces, said he welcomed the offer of support.

The U.S. general has met with the president of the republic twice in meetings that have lasted 7 hours. He was the president's dinner guest once.

The general has also toured military posts in the countryside, speaking out against communism to the troops.

Independent political sectors fear that, after the military officer's mission, the government might harden its policy against leftist parties, which are operating here freely without any pressure.

Secundino Gil Morales, the new interior minister and leader of the government party, has said that there is no communist threat here, and if there were, Dominicans could face it with their own means and resources.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN DENIES COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

PA032007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 3 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Feb (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman said last night that there is no danger of subversion in the country, and that before accepting the military aid offered by the United States, he would weigh any possible communist threat.

Guzman, stressing that no such threat exists, said through Press Secretary Franklin Rodriguez that the country is experiencing a period of utmost democratic organization, freedom, peace, tranquillity and happiness.

Guzman was obviously referring to statements made by U.S. Gen Robert Schweitzer. He has said that the United States is ready to help the Dominican Republic face communist subversion in the Caribbean.

Guzman said, "Any aid offered to our country--without detriment to its sovereignty and independence, within the international principles of respect, reciprocity, and equality--must be heard and studied."

Guzman, however, discounted the possibility of any successful subversion because the government has proved its social sensibility, and is truly concerned about solving the people's demands.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

CUBAN SPIES POSE AS STUDENTS, THREATEN SECURITY

FL021700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Jan 80 p 7 FL

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 30--Cuban spies are being planted into Trinidad under the guise of Venezuelan "students studying English."

Today, the Trinidad and Tobago special branch police were intensifying investigations of information from reliable sources that Cubans are being sent to Venezuela, where they obtain Venezuelan passports and arrive in Trinidad posing as "students".

One top investigator said today Venezuelan students have been coming to Trinidad in large numbers within recent years. "It has not been easy to tell the difference between authentic Venezuelans and Cubans. They speak the same," the investigator said.

These Cuban "students" were put under close investigation when Cuba came out openly in favour of the revolution which put Maurice Bishop in power in Grenada. Suspicion heightened when telephone calls were made to Caracas and Cuba late at night. Our security forces became aware of this.

"The recent launching here of a planned coup against the Trinidad and Tobago Government, spearheaded by two communist groups--one is known as "Namoti"--and infiltration of arms and ammunition into the country combine to keep the Trinidad and Tobago special branch on their toes," the investigator said.